

URBANA UNION

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1862.

TERMS.—One Dollar per annum, in advance. The cheapest and best advertising paper in Ohio. J. W. HOUX, URBANA, OHIO.



The Union of Hearts—the Union of Hands. The Union of States—the Union of Lands. And the Flag of Our Union Forever.

Our Future Navy and our Maritime Defense.

WHEN this conflict between government and rebellion shall be ended, and the laws shall again have sway and due administration by the civil power, the foreign relations of the United States will need a watchful care. Our national power at home, which foreign nations thought was destroyed, will have occasional surprise abroad—as it has surprised ourselves. We shall perhaps be a little resentful towards other nations, for what we may consider a lack of kindness and perhaps a lack of justice to us in our greatest struggle. Our commerce will doubtless become greater than it ever has been and we shall need, to a greater extent than ever, the presence of an armed power, wherever that commerce may reach. It is a timely thing to consider now, and to determine how that need is to be provided for.

Just now the nation is in a spasm about iron-clad vessels, and wooden ships are thought for purposes of war, to be doomed as things of the past. But when the furor shall have abated, we shall find the wooden ships can by no means be dispensed with, but that they must be supplied with steam power instead of trusting to sailing only. Particularly will this be the case, if some heavy and fast-running wooden steamer shall by a daring and desperate experiment run down and sink an iron clad ship now thought to be invulnerable.

It has been thought that in the same way that we extemporize great armies by a call for volunteers we may extemporize navies by creating what has been called a Militia of the Seas. That if Congress shall invite the co-operation of the commercial marine, by giving encouragement for the building of merchant vessels in such form and of such power as to be capable of being armed, and to give their commanders somewhat of a naval rank, that we shall give a great impetus to the growth of our marine; as these will be always presented a chance for lucrative employment for the present, with the lure of personal distinction in the future. And if there be some sure guarantees held out that young men who enter before the mast and work their own way up by diligence and skill, shall be selected for promotion in the navy, the service would be attractive to many who now avoid it, and their presence would powerfully tend to elevate its character. Some such proposal was made at a public meeting in New York some years ago by the Hon. Hiram Waldridge, and although not attracting much attention then, it has been remembered by others, and revived.

The subject is worthy of the highest consideration and while the public mind is in a fermenting state no means should be omitted of finding the result of greatest efficiency at the cheapest cost to the nation.

Having said so much about being ready for war at sea, perhaps we should say something more about the likelihood of its occurrence and of the form in which it will be carried on.

Privateering has not been abolished and will not be abolished. The three great powers of Europe attempted to make such an agreement at Paris, and invited the United States to join in the amendment to the law of nations. The proposal came from nations whose naval power exceeded ours, and whose privateering power was inferior to ours. It was asking us to tie our right hands and leave them free. We made a counter proposition, that captures at sea should be confined to national property and that private property, unless contraband of war, should not be liable to seizure. This would be taking away the enticement to privateering and also taking away the lure of prize money, and by putting the laws of war at sea, on the same footing they long have been by the laws of war on land. The great powers did not agree to our proposal very recently the British Ministry have declared in Parliament that England could not consent to forego the seizure of enemy's goods. Thus privateering is a part of our national power, and it should be improved to the greatest possible extent. Iron clad ships may be used for the defense of ports, and the assault of fortified places, but for depredations on commerce they will be nearly powerless or too costly. The nation that has a great commerce will be most open to attack by privateers, and in such a contest the nation which has the best drilled militia of the sea, if not the conqueror, will be the most successful depredator.

PERSONAL.—Colonel Candy, of the 66th, arrived here this morning. He will remain at home for some time, his arduous duties making his health such as to require relaxation for a period.

Mr. E. P. Chase on the Constitution of the United States—a Compact.

ARTHUR M. CHASE left the Whig party, and while in that stage of his career in which he called himself a "liberty man," he gave the following view of the Constitution of the United States, which seems to be in curious accord with Mr. Jefferson Davis's exposition of the same instrument. There is nothing said about a Union government of the people, it is a compact between the States. After he had passed through his other phase of "Independent Democrat," and became "an Anti-Nebraska," and then a Republican, he caused Mr. Attorney General Welcott to repeat the same views before the Supreme Court of Ohio.

The extract we give is from a speech on the want of power in Congress to legislate on the rendition of fugitive Slaves.

"The leading object of the framers of our Federal Constitution was to create a national government and confer upon it adequate power. A secondary object was to adjust and settle certain matters of right and duty between the States, and between the citizens of different States, by permanent stipulations, having the force and effect of a treaty. Both objects were happily accomplished. The Constitution establishes a form of government, declares its principles, defines its sphere, and confers its powers. It creates the artificial being denominated 'the government,' and breathes into it the breath of life, and imparts to each branch and member, the necessary energies and faculties. It also establishes certain articles of compact and agreement between the States. It prescribes certain duties to be performed by each State and its citizens towards every other State, and its citizens; and it confers certain rights upon each State and its citizens, and binds all the States to the recognition and enforcement of these rights. These different ends of the constitution—the creation of a government and the establishment of a compact, are entirely distinct in their nature. Either might be attained independently of the other. If all the clauses of compact in the Constitution were stricken out, the government created by it would still exist. If the articles and sections, establishing a form of government were blotted from the constitution, the clauses of compact might still remain in full force, as articles of agreement among the States. The clauses of compact confer no powers on the government; and the powers of government cannot be exerted in virtue of express provisions, to enforce the matters of compact."

Does Mr. Chase still think that the Constitution is a compact between the States. It was a good preparation for raising rebellion—will it serve as well to put it down? It served well as an irritant for twenty-five years—will it allay and mitigate the extremity of disease? While it served a purpose to evade a duty and prevent the rendition of fugitive slaves, Congress had no power to legislate on matters of compact between the States, and the rendition of fugitives was only a matter of compact. But when rebellion ensues, how does the doctrine of compact serve these exponents? Another section in the same article which provides for guaranteeing to every State a republican form of government, is "compact" also, but these exponents do not balk at the most extravagant pretensions of power.

First Class Patriotic.

THE people at the Court House, and some of the leading grocers, are furnished with printed petitions sent on from Headquarters, which the rank and file will please call and sign without delay. They are addressed to Congress and ask that energetic and patriotic body to confiscate all the property of rebels so as to supply the Treasury with money and save the people from taxation. It is not expected to bring in much money until the war is over, and perhaps not then, as we are delicate about selling slaves, and as lands can only be sold by a kind of lease during the rebel's life, the plan may not bring much anyhow—but, the business will require a large number of confiscation agents, and they will probably be able to pick up enough property lying about loose to pay themselves. The petitions will be very valuable after Congress shall be done with them, in showing the Supreme Court of the United States what the people expect their decisions to be about the legality of the acts Congress may pass. They ought to be put in the hands of Mr. Thiering or Bingham, who knows more about such things than any man in the United States. He can drive clean through the Constitution and come out on either side without touching. Give them a chance.

Authentic.

In the first news from Pittsburg Landing we had terrible accounts of men being bayoneted in their tents, and other class conflicts. There has not been a single bayonet wound met on our side and let it be specially noted that the officers of whom most was said, about their gallantry and daring, did the least;—and that the real men of the day have scarcely been mentioned. Army letter writers stuff their letters according to the free quarters they get, and the pay they receive from the officers paid.

Our Champaign Regiment—The Sixty-Sixth Ohio.

WE have seen a private letter from the Colonel of this regiment (Col. Candy) from which we are permitted to make an extract relating to the corps, which will doubtless be grateful to the numerous friends of the men serving in it.

"We start tomorrow to join our Brigade; we have had a good camping ground here and hope that we shall find as good there. My men, as a general thing, are improving; they have got their pay and we have now received good clothing. They made a fine appearance to-day on inspection, and I felt proud of them."

"Since my regiment has been here I have not had one complaint from the regiment that my boys have molested any property, and the 66th wherever it goes, makes good friends."

"It is my desire to let the people and friends at home know of the good behavior of the men. Their good behavior is not attained without some strictness in discipline, but the men do not complain of that, as they know that it is for the good of the corps, and will finally secure the end they are fighting for."

We understand that some of our people have almost promised this fine Regiment a flag from home. The men who made the promise, we no doubt thinking of the ladies as the real source of such bounty and will finally leave it for them to carry out, as men often do!

Heard and Obey.

In the House of Representatives (Congress) on the 24th, the subject of "Confiscation" was under consideration, and Mr. Lovejoy made a speech. He said: "The fact is developed that the rebellion has defenders and advocates on this floor. Those gentlemen who advocate slavery at this time, are defenders of rebellion. Slavery and rebellion are interchangeable terms. The men who advocate in the present condition of our country, advocate and defend the rebellion."

Run with the Hare—Hold by the Hound.

A FEW weeks ago the Cincinnati Gazette contained an article on McClellan, marked with all the hostility of the late conspiracy—During the last week, it takes to task the New York Times for its complaint of McClellan's ineptitude and ineffectiveness. That paper has now a safe record—and whether McClellan wins or loses, it has a past declaration to refer to.

The Fifty-Fifth General Assembly.

THE Fifty-Fifth General Assembly adjourned last night, to meet again on the second Tuesday in January, 1863. It has been in session four months, or about one hundred and twenty days. Last year the Legislature continued in session one hundred and twenty-seven days. The following statement shows the number of days of each session of the General Assembly between 1845 and 1862:

1845, 102	1851, 115	1857, 99
1846, 92	1852, 119	1858, 94
1847, 64	1853, 120	1859, 85
1848, 80	1854, 129	1860, 127
1849, 113	1855, 66	
1850, 113	1857, 104	

It will be seen that but one previous session of the Legislature was longer than that of the present year, and but two others were as long.

The expense of the session of 1861 were, for pay of members and officers \$91,562; for printing and binding, \$29,897; for the distribution of laws, documents, and journals, \$662; for stationery, including paper for laws, journals, and public documents, and the stationery of the public offices, \$26,017. The expenses for 1862, will be somewhat less, but chiefly in the item of public printing and stationery.

Whatever we may think of the Constitutional provision for biennial session, and however much we may be disposed to retrench on Legislative expenses, we believe the General Assembly did right in so adjourning, that a session will be held in 1863. In the present juncture in National history—in view of the new and vexing questions, political and financial, which will attend the adjustment of public affairs when the rebellion is crushed—the State of Ohio cannot afford to be without a Legislature next year, and the General Assembly took just responsibility when it provided for its own meeting.

There has been in many journals, and on the part of many citizens, a disposition to say hard and unkind things about the Fifty-Fifth General Assembly. In some respects it has not been as wise as a majority of the people who were voted for the men acting with its majority, expected it would be, but it has not been guilty of any legislation, upon general policy, which the mass of the people will severely censure. Some things it has left undone, which it ought to have done, and constituents will demand explanations of their Representatives, which they may not find it convenient to give.

Upon retrenchment no great work has been accomplished, but a few improprieties and a few extravagancies have been cut off, and it may be reasonably anticipated, that, with the experience of the past winter, a better work can be done next winter. In a subsequent article we shall give a view of Acts of 1862.—*Springfield Republic, Friday.*

The Secretary of War has transmitted to Congress a list of all the Brigadier Generals made from April 1, 1861 to April 1, 1862.

The total number appointed during the year was one hundred and sixty-three; of these ten have been appointed, Major Generals, three have resigned, four declined, two died, and one was rejected. Total number in service April 1, 1862, was one hundred and forty-three. From April 1 to the 23d ult, sixty-two were appointed, and twenty-nine confirmed.

Letter from an Officer in Twenty-Sixth Ohio.

CAMP, OF BATTLE FIELD, near (3 miles) Pittsburg Landing, TENN., April 15, 1862.

MR. DEAR PAPER.—The I have written two short notes home since our arrival here, I have not, as yet, given any details of our present situation and how we got here. My last letter of any length was from Nashville, a day or two before we left. On Saturday March 29th, the Division marched from Camp Andrew Jackson near that place for— we did not know where—we never do—only South. For ten successive days, we marched steadily on, through the heat and dust, when it was dry, and through mud and rain, when it was wet, making on an average about 14 or 15 miles a day, which is a good average march for so large a body of troops, as there is so much time necessarily occupied in getting on the road in the morning and into Camp at night, that a longer march would require the advance to start very early or the rear to come very late. You can understand this, when you learn how large a body even a single division of the army is when on the march. When we left Nashville we had nearly 10000 cavalry, 54 pieces of artillery and some 5000 infantry, with their ammunition and baggage wagons, ambulances and caissons all of which you have read of the mark of great armies, can give you no idea of the vastness of the operations as we saw them. The first and most striking view, I had was of the cavalry which led the way as we left Nashville. I had been detailed to take charge of the sick, some 80 or 90 in number who were to be taken to hospital in Nashville, and in going in, came upon the cavalry just as we reached the turnpike. As far as the eye could reach both up and down the road the line of horses and men extended, following its windings and undulations like a great jointed snake. The artillery, some of the guns, great pieces (ten or twelve feet long and drawn by ten horses, occupied an hour or more in passing a given point. The infantry marching six or eight abreast covered the road until it looked as if they were paved with knapsacks and men, when seen from some eminence; and the train of the division it all united, with near 300 wagons and 1500 horses and mules would cover the road for five miles.

Thursday Morning, 17th.

The country around Nashville and all the way down through central Tennessee to within 50 or 60 miles of the Alabama line is the most beautiful, I ever saw. Gently rolling, plenty of timber and water, magnificent farms well fenced and improved with substantial and sometimes magnificent residences; thriving villages, railroads and fine turnpikes, it looked like a garden particularly when compared with our recollections of Western Virginia. If I had written on the march, I might have said more about it, and noticed many little incidents of the march, which might have been of interest, but the latter and more stirring scenes of the march and the battle field have made them old and uninteresting and they must go into the general stock of things to be talked about when I get home.

On Thursday evening the 3rd of April the Division reached a point some 53 miles from Savannah and camped for the night with some other troops and Gen. Buell's staff who were also there. The next morning before daylight the Adjutant came to my tent and informed me that the 20th and 17th Regiments with the 3d Ohio Cavalry were ordered on a scouting expedition— notifying me to leave the tents and baggage standing with a guard of five of the weakest men in the company who would see to their being packed and carried to Waynesboro' where we would recon the division, the next night. By seven o'clock or before it, we were on the march, with nothing but arms, knapsacks, haversacks, and canteens. It seems that information had been received through some Union citizen that a body of rebel cavalry, some 500 in number had a camp at Lawrenceburg some 12 miles distant, and the object of this expedition was to capture them—we marched quietly through the woods, and on by-roads not meeting a living soul and passing through a poor country with few and small houses and farms. The cavalry went ahead and left a guard at each hour they came to, so as to prevent any one going ahead with the news of our approach. By a little after noon we had arrived within some three miles of Lawrenceburg, when the infantry were halted and allowed to rest, while the cavalry pushed forward at a gallop into the town. Gen. Hascall and Staff, and Col. Fyfe accompanied the cavalry, leaving the infantry under the command of Major Degenfeld, to be ordered up to the support, if necessary. When near the town the cavalry had come up within a few scattered stragglers from the rear of the rebel cavalry and had pursued them some distance, charging after them through the streets of the town at full gallop, and with loud yells to the great alarm of the women and children, who screamed and ran about dreadfully frightened. The cavalry all escaped—having been notified of our expedition, by some citizen friend of theirs. They had to abandon the camp, from which our people captured some 3000 or 4000 pounds of meat which was distributed among our three regiments, 2 or 3 horses, a bass drum, which was a great bone of contention between our regiment and the 17th but was given to the latter, I believe, and several guns, &c. A little before 5 o'clock we started in our return, and by half past 8 the same evening, reached the camp from which we had started, very tired, and foot sore, having marched near 25 miles in about 8 hours marching time, 5 or 6 miles of it, at one stretch, the men carrying their own knapsacks, &c. and I may surmise and big navy revolvers, over coat, haversack and canteen:—

(The entire letter covers twenty pages: We shall give further passages next week.)

Progress of the Bombardment of Fort Pillow.

On Fort Pillow, May 4.

FROM Fort Wright and Commodore Foote's flotilla there is nothing new since your correspondent departed. Three rebel deserters have been captured within a few days, who say Jeff. Thompson has from three to seven thousand men, five or six gunboats and twelve cannon in all, in battery.

A Brilliant Affair at Farmington, Tennessee.

Camp, April 5.—The steamer Antelope, from Pittsburg Landing Sunday morning, arrived here, reports an affair at Farmington on Saturday, where General Pope took between 200 and 300 prisoners, tents, camp equipage, four pieces of artillery, and several hundred muskets. At the time the Antelope left Pittsburg Landing, loud and continuous firing was heard, but the cause was not ascertained.

REBELS who have arrived at Commodore Foote's flotilla confirm the occupation of Bates Run by the Federal forces, and the arrival in New Orleans of General Butler's army. The latter event was celebrated by a mass meeting of Union citizens, who were enthusiastic in the expression of their delight. Large quantities of cotton had been discovered and seized.

One hundred and fifty prominent Tennesseans publish a call in the Nashville Union for a meeting to take measures to restore Tennessee to the Union.

To the People of Champaign.

We republish, for the benefit of those who may not have seen the first number of the Union, our "Salutatory," for which we ask a careful reading. Our friends in rural townships will oblige by procuring and forwarding lists of subscribers at once.

SALUTATORY.

The Publisher of the URBANA UNION issues this first number, without previous announcement, as a New-paper for the people of Champaign county. The present number is distributed, without charge to those who may receive it: the future numbers will be sent only to those who shall have ordered it as subscribers. For some weeks the back numbers can be had by new subscribers.

The price is placed at ONE DOLLAR a year, payable in advance. At this rate the proprietor cannot afford to employ collecting agents, and at this rate—less than two cents a week—it is cheaper to buy than to borrow.

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This official report of General A. D. McCook, of the 1st Division took in the Shiloh Fight, contains the following paragraph:

"The bravery and steadiness of the officers and men under my command are worthy of all praise, considering the circumstances surrounding them. The day before the battle they marched 22 miles; a portion of them stood all night in the streets of Savannah without sleep. All the way from Savannah the river banks were lined with fugitives in Federal uniform. At Pittsburg Landing the head of my column had to force its way through thousands of panic stricken and wounded men, before it could engage the enemy."

Important Official Announcements.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The following important circulars have been addressed to the foreign Ministers, announcing the reopening of communication with Southern localities reconquered from the insurgents.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 2.

"Sir—I have the honor to state, for your information, that the mails are now allowed to pass to and from New Orleans, and other places, which having been heretofore seized by insurgents, have since been recovered and are reoccupied by the land and naval forces of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that a military surveillance is maintained over such mails, as far as the Government finds it necessary for the public safety."

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,"

"WM. H. SEWARD."

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, May 5.

"Sir—I have the honor to state, for the information of your Government, that a Collector has been appointed by the President for New Orleans, and that the necessary preparations are being made to modify the blockade so far as to permit limited shipments to be made to and from that and one or more other ports which are now closed by blockade, at times and upon conditions which will be made known by proclamation."

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,"

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The Rebels Overhauled Near Williamsburg—McClellan Pushing his Success.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 4th—7 P. M.

E. M. STANTON.—Our cavalry and horse artillery came up with the enemy's rear guard in their entrenchments, about two miles this side of Williamsburg. A brisk fight ensued. Just as my Aid left, Smith's Division of infantry arrived on the ground, and I presume carried his works, though I have not yet heard.

The enemy's rear is strong, but I have force enough up there to answer all purposes. All along the lines their works prove to have been most formidable, and I am now fully satisfied of the correctness of the course I have pursued. The success is brilliant, and you may rest assured that its effect will be of the greatest importance. There shall be no delay in following the rebels.

The rebels have been guilty of the most murderous and barbarous conduct, in placing torpedoes within the abandoned works, near wells and springs, and near flag staffs, magazines, telegraph office, carpet bags, barrels of flour, &c. Fortunately we have not lost many men in this manner—some four or five killed, and perhaps a dozen wounded. I shall make the prisoners remove them at their own peril.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Major General.

From Pittsburg Landing—Distribution of the Forces.

Pittsburg, Tenn., May 2.—A general order was issued yesterday transferring Gen. Thomas's division from the army of Ohio to the army of Tennessee, and Gen. Thomas takes command of the army formerly under Gen. Grant, of which the divisions of McClellan and Wallace are to constitute a reserve, under McClellan. Gen. Grant will retain command of his district, but in the present movement will act as second in command under the Major General commanding the Department.

From Fort Wright and Commodore Foote's Flotilla.

On Fort Pillow, May 4. From Fort Wright and Commodore Foote's flotilla there is nothing new since your correspondent departed. Three rebel deserters have been captured within a few days, who say Jeff. Thompson has from three to seven thousand men, five or six gunboats and twelve cannon in all, in battery.

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The House of Representatives, by a large majority, has censured ex-Secretary Cameron for employing Alex. Cummings in the negotiation of contracts, and by about the same majority that refused to censure Secretary Welles for intrusting the purchase of ships to his brother-in-law Morgan.

The Governor of North Carolina is a prisoner at Richmond, so General Banks has learned from rebel sources. The Governor has been known as a very lukewarm Secessionist; and it was recently reported that he had surrendered his State to General Burnside, or at least prepared to do so.

A PITTSBURGH correspondent of the Chicago Journal, noticing General Halleck's arrival at Headquarters, describes him as a quiet and observant gentleman of about fifty, about five feet eight in height, whose weight would, perhaps, be over one hundred and eight pounds, with one hand in his pocket and with the other employed in removing a cigar from his mouth and replacing it there.

The Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the House, states that he has purchased 1,400 bushels of cotton seed in North Carolina, which are now being put in sacks for distribution by Congressmen, and 800 bushels in Tennessee, which the State Agricultural Societies of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio have distributed. More to be bought in Tennessee for distribution in Iowa and Kansas.

GENERAL McDOWELL employs fugitive blacks in building the railroad from Aquia Creek, paying them fifty cents a day and one ration. The Richmond Examiner denounces the rebel Secretary of War for lying about the battle of Shiloh.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL THOMAS, in conference with the Finance and Ways and Means Committee, stated that we had seven hundred thousand soldiers in the field.

As up train on the Mobile & Charleston Railroad, carrying the 19th South Carolina Regiment to Corinth, met with an accident, and 20 soldiers were killed.

PROMISSED men, who have heretofore acted with the Republicans, Democratic and American parties, have mailed in a call for the Union State Convention in Indiana. It is expected that it will be the largest and most important Convention ever held in that State.

The London Times has committed itself fully on the importance of the Federal occupation of New Orleans. A national triumph there, it says, "would be a tourniquet tightened over the great artery of the Seceders' States."

The rebel General Lawton, formally communicated to the City Council of Savannah, Georgia, his determination to surrender the city.

Secretary Chase says the total national debt on the 1st of July will not be over six hundred millions. He has proposed to the Committee of Ways and Means to issue twenty-five millions of the demand notes of denominations under five.

In Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, where winter wheat exclusively is cultivated the crop looks very fine. There is danger that it may obtain too great a growth, diminishing the yield of grain. The crop is of course liable to rust, fly, &c., but these are contingencies that cannot be anticipated; and we have only to say at present that the harvest promises to be a heavy one in the three States named. Late planting in the North-west of Spring wheat, may turn out well, but the chances are against an average, or even a moderate crop.

Clothing.

THE PEOPLE WILL CONTINUE TO READ THE URBANA UNION.

LATEST WAR NEWS!

STAND BY THE UNION OF THE STATES!

Buy Goods

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

FOR MEN AND BOYS,

HERMANN FISHER,

No. 1 Miami Street,

URBANA, OHIO.

URBANA UNION OFFICE!

A Good Home Paper.

URBANA UNION,

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

INDEPENDENT ON ALL SUBJECTS,

DEVOTED TO

Foreign and Domestic News, Literature,

Science, Agriculture, Mechanics,

Educative, Matters of

Commerce, &c.

PUBLISHED

Every Wednesday Evening;

OFFICE IN

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(Second Floor),

West Side North Main street, Near the Square,

—37—

JOHN W. HOUX,

PROPRIETOR.

—47—

ONE DOLLAR, PER AN